—Revision of tariff periodically to improve internal generation of resources; and

—Proposals for formation of Joint Ventures with concerned State Governments.

Mutation Breeding Programme of BARC

8139. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the high yielding varieties in agriculture which have been developed as a result of mutation breeding programme of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC);

(b) whether this research has reached the farmers;

(c) what is its cost effectiveness; and

(d) what steps are being taken to encourage the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) A number of improved selections have been evolved as a result of mutation breeding programme of the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Trombay. Of these, nineteen high yeilding varieties of crop plants have been released for commercial cultivation. These include eight varieties of groundnut, three of blackgram, two of greengram, two of pigeonpea, two of mustard and one each of rice and jute.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The cost for developing improved varieties has been minimal and borne from the Research & Development budget. As far as the farmer is concerned, the cost of the seeds of these improved varieties will be similar to the cost of the certified seeds of any other variety. They will get additional benefit because of a high yeild and improved quality of the seeds.

(d) In collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Universities, breeder seeds of these varieites are being produced and supplied to National and State Seed Corporations, who in turn produce certified seeds for distribution to farmers.

Benefits of Atomic Energy in Various fields

8140. SHRI V RAJESHWAR RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the benefits of Atomic Energy have been assimilated by medicine, agriculture, industry and research fields;

(b) what steps are being taken to encourage the same; and

(c) what are our standards in comparison to the developed countries in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Nuclear medicine is practised in over 200 medical institutions in the country with 30 others offering radioimmunoassay service. Over 6,00,000 patient investigations per year are carried out in India using radiopharmaceuticals. There are about 130 cobalt-60 teletherapy units for the treatment of cancer.

Radioisotope tracer technology, nucleonic gauging and radiography are widely used by the Indian Industry for trouble-shooting, for Non Destructive testing and for online process control. Isotope techniques are used for surface water and ground water hydrology, seepage investigations in dams, canals and tunnels and bedload transport studies in ports and harbours. Steel Authority of India Ltd. and Oil and Natural Gas Commission have now established their own tracer groups for in-house applications. About 500 organisations in the country are using industrial isotope radiography and about 42000 nucleonic control systems are in operation in the Indian industry for process control. Nuclear energy in the form of radiations and radioisotopes are being

widely used in agricultural research and development. Technology of food preservation using gamma radiation has been well developed in India for a variety of food items.

Labelled compounds of carbon-14 and tritium and biomolecules labelled with phosphorus-32 are extensively used for research in biosciences and biotechnology.

(b) The Department of Atomic Energy supports projects, fellowships and symposia through the Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences. Training is offered on the use of radioisotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) The Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology supplies various radioisotopes and radiation sources. BARC undertakes irradiation of seeds and other materials for mutation breeding programme for agricultural universities which seek help.

(c) India's capabilities in the field of atomic energy and its applications compare very well with those of the developed countries.

Leasing out land to charitable institutions in Delhi Cantonment

8141. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the norms laid down under the Statutory Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937 to lease out certain surplus Defence Lands (Building Sites) in Delhi Cantonment which are not required for Defence and public purposes and are lying vacant and unutilised for decades to charitable institutions serving lower strata of the society for charitable hospital and medical research;

(b) whether Government will consider the request of the charitable institutions sympathetically and favourably and if so, what are the deatils thereof; and

(c) the name of the competent authority to be approached for such Land Lease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) There are no specific provisions in the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937 for lease of defence land to Charitable Institutions. Under Rule 26 of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, in exceptional cases the Government may approve leases on such terms as it thinks fit on the merits of each case. Keeping the future Defence requirements in view, the policy of the Government has been that requests from Religious/ Charitable institutions will not ordinarily be considered. There is no surplus land in Delhi Cantonment.

सशस्त्र बलों के अधिकारियों की शिकायतें

8142. श्री ईश दत्त यादव :
श्री आस मोहम्मद :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सशस्त्र बलों के कई वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों ने अपनी शिकायतों की सुनवाई के लिए न्यायालय का सहारा लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनके द्वारा किए गए ऐसे मामलों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) स्वयं विभाग द्वारा उनकी शिकायतों के निवारण की दिशा में सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किये हैं ताकि उनका मनोबल ऊंचा बना रहे ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) से (ग) सशस्त्र सेना कार्मिकों की वैयक्तिक शिकायतें दूर किए जाने के लिए सेना अधिनियम, और वायुसेना अधिनियम और उनके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों तथा विनियमों पर्याप्त तंत्र व प्रक्रियायें निर्धारित की गई है। तथापि, उन्हें उपलब्ध कराए गए